the US specimen is the more ample one, while the GH sheet may be the source of some possible confusion in that it bears three additional collections.

Approximately 100 collections were examined, but only a single one from each county is cited.

California. Amador: Hansen 591 (US); Calaveras: Eggleston 9713 (US) ; Fresno: Raven 6125 (CAS) ; Madera: Jenney, June 15, 1914 (UC) ; Mariposa: Bolander 4900 (GH, US) ; Plumas: Hall 9382 (UC, US) ; Shasta: Eastwood 710 (CAS, NY, POM, US) ; Siskiyou: Brown 5481/2 (F. NY, PH, RM, US) ; Tuolumne: Mason 2130 (CAS, DS, GH, MICH, NY, POM, UC, US). Idaho. Kootenai: Sandberg, July 1888 (IA, KANU, NY) ; Nez Perce: Sandberg et al. 311 (GH, NY, POM, US). Oregon. Jackson: Copeland 3472 (CAS, GH, NY, POM, RM, UC, US) ; Josephine: Peck 7931 (GH); Klamath: Peck 9475 (DS, GH, NY, WTU) ; Linn: Lloyd, July 11, 1894 (CM, NY) ; Wasco: Howell, June 1881 (CM, DS, F, KSC, MICH, NY, OSC, PH). Washington. Spokane: Suksdorf 8901 (CAS, DS, NY, RSA, UC, WTU) ; Whitman: Piper 1803 (GH, WIS).

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## NOTES AND NEWS

Naming the Living World. By Theodore Savory. xiv +128 pp. John Wiley \& Sons Inc., New York. 1962. \$3.95. This book is divided into three parts: Principles of Nomenclature, Codes of Nomenclature, and Practice of Nomenclature. The first chapter, Follies and Foibles, of the last part is delightful reading with such subheadings as: Light-hearted Names, Foolish Names, Worship of Priority, etc. In addition to providing a source of a good deal of information, the author has managed to get the idea across very nicely that "nomenclature is a servant of biology" and not an end in itself.

